

**YESTERDAY'S WEATHER**  
U. S. WEATHER BUREAU,  
Jan. 15, 1917—Last twenty-  
four hours' rainfall, .00.  
Temperature, Min. 66; Max.  
70. Weather, pt. cloudy.

# Hawaiian Gazette

LATEST CABLED SUGAR QUOTATIONS		
94° Centrifugal N. Y.	Cents	Dollars
Price, Hawaiian basis	6.39	\$107.80
Last previous quotation	6.33	\$106.60

VOL. X, NO. 5 HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1917—SEMI-WEEKLY. WHOLE NUMBER 4600

## JOINT PEACE COMMISSION DISSOLVED AS HOPES FADE

Finding Agreement Impossible  
Members of Mexican-American  
Conference Body Announce  
That Their Efforts Have Failed

### DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF PERSHING ENDS CONFAB

Proves Rock Upon Which All Negotiations Split; Protocol Provides That Before All Else American Troops Must Be Recalled

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
NEW YORK, January 16—After months of conferences and frequent references to the wishes of General Carranza, the de facto President of Mexico, the American-Mexican Joint Commission was dissolved last night with no results accomplished.

The rock upon which the conference split was the demand made by Carranza that the Pershing expedition be withdrawn from Mexico as a preliminary to an agreement respecting a joint policing of the border. The American commissioners finally drew up a protocol, submitting it to their Mexican counterparts as the American terms. This was submitted to Carranza, who refused to sign it in the name of his government and suggested again that Pershing be withdrawn and the negotiations reopened along new lines. "This the Americans declined to consider," the protocol stated.

The text of the protocol, agreed to by the conference but declined by the First Chief, was announced ten days ago for the first time. The protocol was:

"Protocol of agreement and referendum withdrawal of American troops from Mexican territory and protection of the American-Mexican international boundary.

Signed at Atlantic City, N. J., November 24, 1916.

"Memorandum of an agreement signed this twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, by Franklin K. Lane, George Gray and John R. Mott, special commissioners of the President of the United States of America, and Luis Cabrera, Ygnacio Bonillas and Alberto J. Pani, special commissioners of the Citizen First Chief of the constitutional army, entrusted with the executive power of the Mexican nation.

**Must Recall Pershing**

"Article I. The government of the United States agrees to begin the withdrawal of American troops from Mexican soil as soon as practicable, such withdrawal subject to the further terms of this agreement, to be completed not later than—: That in to say, forty (40) days after the approval of this agreement by both governments.

"Article II. The American commander shall determine the manner in which the withdrawal shall be effected, so as to ensure the safety of the territory affected by the withdrawal.

"Article III. The territory evacuated by the American troops shall be occupied and adequately protected by the Constitutional forces, and such evacuation shall take place when the Constitutional forces have taken position to the south of the American forces so as to make effective such occupation and protection. The Mexican commissioners shall determine the plan for the occupation and protection of the territory evacuated by the American forces.

**Work in Harmony**

"Article IV. The American and Mexican commanders shall deal separately, or wherever practicable in friendly cooperation, with any obstacles which may arise tending to delay the withdrawal. In case there are any further activities of the forces inimical to the Constitutional government which threaten the safety of the international border along the northern section of Chihuahua, the withdrawal of American forces shall not be delayed beyond the period strictly necessary to overcome such activities.

"Article V. The withdrawal of American troops shall be effected by marching to Columbus or by using the Mexican Northwestern railroad to El Paso, or by both routes, as may be deemed most convenient or expedient by the American commander.

**Mutual Guarantees**

"Article 6. Each of the governments parties to this agreement shall guard its side of the international boundary. This, however, does not preclude such cooperation on the part of the military commanders of both countries as may be practicable.

"Article 7. This agreement shall take effect immediately upon approval

## SUPREME TRIBUNAL UPHOLDS MANN ACT

Finds Maury I. Diggs and Drew Caminetti Guilty of Violating the Statute

Law Does Not Apply To Commercialized Vice Alone, Declare the Decision

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, January 16—Drew Caminetti, son of United States Commissioner of Immigration Anthony Caminetti, and Maury I. Diggs, prominent architect of California, must go to the penitentiary to serve sentences as "white slavers," according to a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, advice concerning which have been received here. The opinion of the Supreme Court, rendered yesterday, dashes the last hope of the two young men, and ends one of the greatest legal battles ever fought in the courts of this country.

The Supreme Court in its opinion holds that the Mann White Slave Act does not apply alone to commercialized vice, but covers the transportation from one State to another of women for immoral purposes, even when the commercial element does not enter into the transaction.

The court was not unanimous in its opinion, which was written by Justice Day. Justices White, McKenna and Clark dissented from the majority verdict, and Justice McReynolds, having as United States attorney general had a part in the prosecution of the two men, did not take part in the decision.

**Cases Years In Court**  
The case of Diggs and Caminetti has been in the courts for more than three years, they having been convicted in the United States district court in San Francisco on August 20, 1913 and September 5, 1913, respectively. The cases were promptly appealed and their attorneys fought for them with every legal weapon at their command and contested every step of the battle.

Diggs and Caminetti early in 1913 took two young and beautiful girls, known as "Dorothy" and "Eileen," from Sacramento to Reno, Nevada. It was proved at the trial that the four of them occupied a house there and that the two couples lived together.

The two men, at their trial, did not try to escape, so much on evidence as on the ground that the transportation of the two girls across the State line did not come within the purview of the Mann Act as they were not transported for commercial purposes but that the trip was merely a personal escapade.

**Attorneys Fight Hard**

The ablest attorneys in California were enlisted in the fight for the two young men, and Anthony Caminetti, United States commissioner of immigration, whose official duty it is to prevent the entry into the United States of immoral persons, hastened from Washington to aid his son and his son's friend in their frantic efforts to escape the consequences of their act.

Caminetti and his wife sat in the courtroom during the trial, which lasted a long time and was bitterly fought.

Following the conviction of the two men, the wives of both obtained divorces. Meantime, Diggs was again arrested, under the California State law, charged with a somewhat similar escapade with another girl, except that he did not take her out of the State. He was acquitted on that charge, however.

**Marries Miss Warrington**

Recently Drew Caminetti married Marsha Warrington, the girl whom he took to Europe. So he must see a term in the penitentiary for taking on a trip for immoral purposes the woman who is now his wife.

The two defendants have been out on \$10,000 bond each pending the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Previous to the trial of the two men a sensation was caused by the resignation of John L. McNab, United States district attorney, who declared that pressure had been brought upon him from Washington to induce him to drop the prosecution of Caminetti and Diggs. The name of United States Commissioner of Immigration Anthony Caminetti was brought into the scandal.

McNab's resignation was followed by that of Judge Herrington, who as a special agent of the department of justice had in charge of prosecutions and the collection of evidence in Mann Act cases, and who made charges similar to those of McNab.

McNab's resignation made the Diggs-Caminetti case famous all over the

**DOCTOR VON BETHMANN-HOLWEG**, chancellor of the German empire, who is said to have been given full power by his government to negotiate peace with the Allies, here seen leaving the reichstag, accompanied by members of that legislative body. Although a civilian before the war the chancellor now holds a commission in the service and always appears in the halls of the reichstag in full uniform.



## Oregon Wishes To Bar All Orientals

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
SALEM, Oregon, January 16—A bill to prohibit aliens not eligible to citizenship from owning or inheriting real estate in the State of Oregon, along the lines of the Webb Anti-Oriental Act of California, was introduced in the senate here yesterday.

## REAR ADMIRAL REED RETIRED, IS DEAD

Classmate of Dewey Passes Away in Washington

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
WASHINGTON, January 16—Rear Admiral Allen Visscher Reed, retired, died here yesterday. He was 70 years old.

Admiral Reed was a classmate of Admiral Dewey at the naval academy and graduated at the head of his class in 1878. He saw service during the Civil War and had a long record of achievement.

Admiral Reed retired at his own request June 11, 1895, after forty years' service. He was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral retired June 29, 1906.

## MILWAUKEE DOOMED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
EUREKA, California, January 15—Late today it became evident that the Milwaukee has worked farther inshore and southward. The list to seaward is greater and the engines and boiler rooms are flooded. The stranded submarine H-3 is high and dry now.

## ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY LIES AT POINT OF DEATH HIS PHYSICIANS FEAR HE CAN NOT LIVE THIRTY-SIX HOURS MORE

**Bedside Bulletins Say He Is Slowly Sinking To His Last Sleep**

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
WASHINGTON, January 16—Admiral George Dewey, "hero of Manila Bay" and president of the General Navy Board has suffered a general breakdown and was reported yesterday in bulletins from his bedside as "slowly sinking." Grave alarm is felt over his condition. He was stricken five days ago and has been confined to his bed since.

Physicians of the famous admiral admit that he is near death. Little hope was held last night that he will linger beyond today. Arterial sclerosis or hardening of the walls of the arteries is given as the chief cause of the breakdown of his health.

Admiral Dewey is eighty years old. He was born at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1837 and at the age of 17 entered Annapolis.

Admiral Dewey won fame and honor as America's national hero when he fought and defeated the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898,

## RUMANIAN FRONT ALONE SCENE OF MARKED ACTIVITY

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
NEW YORK, January 16—In the Rumanian theater of the war only there any marked activity, according to the reports from the different fronts yesterday. There are, however, indications of another great battle on the Macedonian front, within a short time, and the British and French both claim to have won material successes in the Mesopotamian battles. On the other fronts the conflicts of small parties and the constant artillery bombardment continue.

In Rumania the German general staff reports, the Germans are in full control of Vadeni, and the Bulgarian artillery is not shelling Galatz.

London, announces that the right bank of the Tigris has been cleared of Turks. Other reports from the British metropolis declare that the Allies apparently are planning for the most tremendous offensive this year that has been launched in all the two years and a half of war.

It is learned that British munition factories are now turning out every forty-eight hours more heavy gun ammunition than they manufactured during the entire first year of war.

They are making munitions so fast that even the heavy expenditures are not nearly exhausting the supply. Huge stores are being piled up, shipped to the various fronts, and most of all to the western front.

The production is not only very large now, but it is increasing weekly. The big plants all over the British Isles are being speeded up to utmost capacity.

It is evident that the manufacture is being rushed to prepare the British army for a great offensive on the western front, and it is believed that this offensive will take place during the coming spring.

## Winner of Manila Bay Fight Meets Foe He Can Not Defeat

Surprising the Spanish, Dewey, then a commodore, sailed into Manila Bay on the night of April 30 and the next morning he annihilated Admiral Montojo's squadron, destroying eleven warships and capturing all other vessels and all the land batteries without the loss of a man on the American side.

Upon the triumphant return of Admiral Dewey's squadron to the United States he was feted by the nation, given a home in Washington, paid for by public subscription, presented with an engraved sword by Congress and promoted to be Rear Admiral and then to the full rank of Admiral. He was the third Admiral to be made an Admiral. Farragut was the first and Porter the second.

It was in the Civil War and under Admiral Farragut that Dewey, then twenty-three years old, and commissioned as a lieutenant had his first taste of war. He was executive officer of the Mississippi in Farragut's historic dash past the forts of New Orleans.

winning the first great American naval victory against a foreign foe since the war of 1812.



## Churches Asked To File Protest For Belgians

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
NEW YORK, January 16—The New York Church Association yesterday adopted a resolution asking all the Christian churches throughout the city, all the labor unions and all other organizations to observe Washington's Birthday anniversary this year as a day of protest against the internationally illegal policy of Germany in forcibly deporting the civilian population of Belgium for enforced labor in Germany.

## ALL DIPLOMATS ARE EXPECTED TO RESIGN

Tender Not To Be Taken Seriously However, Says Report

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
WASHINGTON, January 16—All members of the diplomatic service are expected to tender their resignations to the state department prior to March 4, when the second term of the Wilson administration will begin. This is the information that is being imparted to all those of the service abroad who have written asking for advice as to the proper procedure to follow.

It is stated at the state department that in a few instances the administration believes the incumbents of the diplomatic posts have failed to measure up to the requirements of the service and that the administration will take advantage of the reorganization of the President to replace these with stronger men, to the betterment of the service generally.

## DANIELS APPEALS TO CONGRESSMEN IN NAVAL PUZZLE

Secretary Confesses Himself Unable To Solve Problem of Getting Construction Work On Four Battle Cruisers Now Authorized By Congress Started

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
WASHINGTON, January 16—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has taken his naval construction problem to the members of the house committee on naval affairs and has submitted it to them for a possible solution. He confesses that he has reached the end of his resources and has exhausted every expedient in the matter of the construction of the four battle cruisers authorized under the Naval Appropriation Bill.

The secretary of the navy has informed the committee that the details of the contracts submitted by the private builders, who refused to bid but who agreed to accept the commissions of building the battle cruisers on a profit percentage basis, show that the fighting ships will cost the government, when complete, not less than \$18,500,000 each, which is \$2,000,000 over the limit of cost fixed in the appropriation measure.

This brings the total excess for the construction of the four battle cruisers to \$8,000,000, while to go further equip the government yards as to enable the government to build the cruisers for itself will mean the expenditure of \$12,000,000 on new plant. This is the estimate of the bureau of construction of the navy department, he says.

## MOONEY DEFENSE WINS BIG POINT

Judge Directs That Letters Found In Office of Socialist Organ Be Published

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
SAN FRANCISCO, January 15—What is considered a victory for the defense came in a ruling of Superior Judge Griffin today in the trial of Thomas J. Mooney, charged with being a ringleader in a gang of "direct-action" anarchists who are said to have done the dynamiting in the San Francisco "preparation" parade last July, resulting in the death of ten persons.

Judge Griffin declared public property a number of letters seized by the district attorney in the raid on the offices of The Blast, the Socialist organ published by Alexander Berkman. The district attorney's office based on these letters charges that the group to which Mooney belonged plotted the assassination of Governor Johnson and the destruction of the government.

The district attorney said the letters could not be given out without grave danger.

## GERMAN SOCIALIST SENTENCED AGAIN

Doctor Liebknecht Must Serve For Four Years More

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
LONDON, January 15—According to a despatch from the Central News Agency which has been relayed here, Karl Liebknecht, the German socialist, has received a sentence of an additional four and one-half years at hard labor, and has been ordered expelled from the Berlin bar.

The noted advocate and publisher, who has several times been punished for writing criticisms of Germany since the war has been in progress, is said to have again aroused official anger by his writings and his prison sentence given some time ago has been doubled.

## DEUTSCHLAND BELIEVED ON HER WAY TO GOTHAM

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
NEW YORK, January 15—A submarine is reported by ships at sea to be moving westward on the Atlantic, about eight hundred miles west of Newport, evidently approaching American shores. It is believed to be the Deutschland, which is about due on her third trip from Bremen.

## POLICE OF LONDON RAID SUFFRAGETTE QUARTERS

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
LONDON, January 15—A printing plant, the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union, several homes, including that of a lieutenant of Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, were raided simultaneously today by the police and military authorities.

## ENTENTE REPLY BLOCKS GERMAN PLANS ADMITS DR. ZIMMERMAN

Minister of Foreign Affairs Tells Associated Press Correspondent In Berlin Government Can Make No Answer To Wilson

### SILENCE IS FORCED ON THE CENTRAL POWERS

Statement of Aims and Terms Now Would Be Taken As Confession of Weakness By Foes and Neutral Nations He Says

(Associated Press by Federal Wireles.)  
BERLIN, January 16—There will be no direct reply by the government of Germany to the suggestion from President Wilson that the belligerents make a plain statement of the aims and the objects of the war from the standpoint of each of the parties engaged.

Although the Entente has made a joint reply and outlined in detail what it will consider as terms for the cessation of hostilities, the Central Powers will not respond in kind.

### PEACE IMPOSSIBLE

This was made plain in an official statement made to the representative of the Associated Press here by Doctor Zimmerman, foreign minister, yesterday, who stated that he believes that the reply of the Entente to President Wilson, which has been transmitted to Germany, bars Germany from any further effort at this time to obtain a peace.

The announcement of their aims, as made by the Entente also precludes any direct announcement of the German peace terms and the conditions under which the Central Powers will agree to bring the war to an end. The latest announcement of the Entente likewise makes it impossible for Germany to make any reply to the Allied note transmitted through Washington in reply to the note from the Central Powers, suggesting a peace conference.

### PROGRAM TOO BIG

"The Entente," says the German foreign minister, "lays down a big program for its Powers and outlines very extensive demands which it proposes to obtain."

"After such a highly ambitious program as this of the Entente, the very moderate terms which Germany was prepared to suggest would only appeal to the enemy as an indication of weakness. Our terms, as we were prepared to advance them, in comparison with theirs, would only be used by the governments of the Entente Powers to encourage their peoples to continue the struggle."

### AWAITS OFFENSIVE

"There will be better prospects for peace after the Entente has tried the new offensive for which they are preparing. When that offensive has broken down as have all preceding ones, then the Entente will be disposed to advance reasonable suggestions when we propose to conclude the war."

In reference to the demands of the Entente that the Central Powers grant freedom to the races now held by them in subjection, Doctor Zimmerman said: "Charity should begin at home. Let England give a practical example of what she desires others to do by herself setting Ireland free."